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buildings where the area of each floor exceeds 6,000 square feet there shall be placed on each floor a 3-gallon chemical extinguisher for each 3,000 square feet of floor area. In cities having fire departments provided with a central fire alarm system, there shall be installed in a readily accessible place on the first floor of each school building a fire alarm box connected directly with fire headquarters. This box shall be supplied with a key protected by a glass door.

37. Stereopticons and motion picture machines when installed must conform to the rules and regulations of the State fire marshal.

38. Architects shall furnish heating and ventilating contractors full and detailed plans of all parts of the building in any way connected with the installation of heating and ventilating apparatus. Architects, sanitary engineers and heating and ventilating engineers shall certify by affidavit indorsed on all plans and specifications submitted, that such plans and specifications comply with the Indiana sanitary school-house law, and with the rules of the Indiana State Board of Health.

EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL HACKS.

1. The term school hack as used herein shall include all wagons, hacks and other vehicles of any kind whatsoever, used for public transportation of pupils to and from school.

2. School hacks shall be substantially built, painted throughout, well lighted, warmed and ventilated, clean and sanitary, kept in good repair and shall be operated and maintained with strict regard to the influence of such school hacks upon the health, morals and safety of the pupils thus transported.

3. All school hacks shall be swept and dusted thoroughly at least once each day, and in addition shall be specially cleaned and disinfected before being put in use at the beginning of school, and again at the time of Christmas vacation. Such special cleaning shall consist of first sweeping and dusting the interior, then scrubbing the floor, washing the windows and all interior wood work, including the seats, and then disinfecting the interior according to the rules of the State board of health.

4. The number of pupils to be transported in any school hack shall be limited to the normal seating capacity as provided in the construction of such hack. Every pupil must be provided with a comfortable seat without crowding.

5. All school hacks shall be so constructed and arranged that the pupils shall be in plain view of the driver.

6. Proper foot rests shall be provided for the use of smaller pupils when the seats are too high to allow the feet to rest comfortably on the floor.

7. No person shall be employed as driver of a school hack who is not able-bodied, not of normal mind, or who is addicted to the use of intoxicants or habit-forming drugs, or who has tuberculosis, or syphilis, or other communicable disease, or who is uncleanly in person or clothing, or immoral in habit. The use of tobacco or alcohol in any form in or on a school hack by pupils or driver is prohibited.

8. Both school trustees and the drivers of school hacks shall be held responsible for the sanitary maintenance of such hacks and for the moral behavior of pupils while occupants of such hacks.

Morbidity Reports—Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 17, 1913.)

Rule 10 of the rules of the Indiana State Board of Health duly passed as appear in the minutes of the board shall be amended to read as follows, to wit:

RULE 10. *Infectious diseases.*—The infectious and contagious diseases which shall be immediately reported to the health officer having jurisdiction and which shall be quarantined are hereby declared to be: Yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, epidemic poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever,

chicken pox, whooping cough, trachoma, syphilis, and gonorrhea: *Provided*, Pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, syphilis, and gonorrhea shall not be quarantined, as they are to be reported for record and statistical purposes only, and chicken pox, whooping cough, measles, and trachoma shall be carded to warn the public, absolute quarantine not being required: *And provided further*, When a case of trachoma is under approved treatment, as it would not then be transferable, said case shall not then be carded, and shall not be excluded from school.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 25, 1913.)

112. Every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building wherein cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry (except poultry not exposed for sale) are killed or dressed, or any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, or market to at all times be kept thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, manure, or other unwholesome or offensive refuse shall be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours if used continuously, or, if used occasionally, within 24 hours after using; and the floors of such building or premises shall have an impermeable floor, made of cement or tile laid in cement, brick, or other nonabsorbent material, which can be flushed and washed clean with water, and which shall be approved by the State board of health. No blood pit, dung pit, offal pit, or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any such place, room, or building; nor shall any swine be kept or fed within 150 feet of the slaughterhouse. Doors and windows must be screened to exclude flies, and side walls painted or whitewashed.

113. Slaughterhouses are required to be kept in a sanitary condition, and unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist whenever and wherever any one or more of the following conditions appear or are found, to wit: If the slaughterhouse is dilapidated and in a state of decay; if the floors or side walls are soaked with decaying blood or other decaying matter; if cobwebs or other evidences of filth or neglect are present; if the drainage of the slaughterhouse yard is not efficient; if maggots or filthy pools or hog wallows exist in the slaughterhouse yard or under the slaughterhouse; if storage hides kept in slaughterhouses are in pools of filth, or infested with maggots, or giving out vile odors; if the water supply used in connection with the cleansing is not pure and unpolluted, or if odors or putrefaction exists therein; if bones or refuse are not burned or buried; if dead animals are being fed; if carcasses are transported from place to place when not covered with clean white cloth, or if kept in unclean, bad smelling ice boxes, refrigerators, or storage rooms.

114. If the floors of such killing places are found to be in an unsanitary condition by the inspector or health officer, he may require such floors to be constructed of cement, or tile laid in cement, or brick, so as to prevent the blood, foul liquid, or washings from being absorbed. All new slaughterhouses shall be constructed with cement floor and killing beds.

115. All slaughterhouses must be inspected by the health officer at least once a year.

Offensive Trades—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 25, 1913.)

116. No tannery, slaughterhouse, butcher shop, creamery, feeding yards for stock, livery or boarding stable, rendering establishment, or other offensive trade or business, shall be located in any city, village, or township in South Dakota without first having secured a permit for such location from the local board of health. Such permit shall designate the place where such trade or business may be carried on.

Creamery Waste—Disposal of. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 25, 1913.)

117. Creamery waste or washings must not be discharged upon the surface of the ground, or upon low places where it will remain during the process of decomposition, or into a slough, pond, lake, or other body of stagnant or standing water.